



## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

IN the University of Glasgow, the usual Predictions for the ensuing season, will begin at the following terms:

I. On the 10th October,	
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,	GREEK,
MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	AND
LOGIC AND RHETORIC,	HUMANITY.
II. On the 1st of November,	
DIVINITY,	MATERIA MEDICA,
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,	CHEMISTRY,
HISTORY,	ANATOMY,
LAW,	MATHEMATICS,
MEDICINE Theory & Practice,	MODERN LANGUAGES.

## SALE OF RAW SUGAR.

TO be SOLD by public Auction, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Monday 30th current, at one o'clock noon, SIXTEEN TIERCES of MUSCOVADA SUGAR, fit for the scale or boiling.

They will be exposed in different lots, for the accommodation of purchasers, and may be seen any day before the sale.

## Hops, Memel Logs, Smalts, and Cheese.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in Messrs JOHN THOMSON and CO's Warehouse, Quality Street, Leith, Sixty Bags and Sixty Pockets East Kent HOPS, of crop 1781; to be exposed in Lots of two Bags and two Pockets, for the convenience of purchasers.

About 4000 foot MEMEL LOGS, in different lots. Ten Casks SMALTS, of about one Cwt. each. And A Parcel of OLD CHESHIRE CHEESE.

The Goods to be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock every day betwixt and the day of sale, by applying at John Thomson and Company's, Leith.

TO be SOLD, for exportation and home consumption, by public roup, on Thursday the 10th of October, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the warehouse in Penman's land, Quality Street, Leith,

## PART of the CARGO and MATERIALS

of the Ship GREVENDE SHIMELMAN, of and from Copenhagen for St Croix, viz.

A parcel of Silks.	Russian Canvas.
Mullins.	Wrappers.
Mullin Handkerchiefs.	Cotton Dimities.
Indian Cotton ditto.	Printed Cotton.
Linen ditto.	Coils Cordage in coils.
Nankeens.	Hamburg Lines in hanks.
Silk Stockings.	Square Iron.
Thread and Cotton ditto.	Tallow in casks.
Plain Linens.	Butter in ditto.
Striped ditto.	Tar in ditto.
Chequered ditto.	Brandy in ditto.
Table Cloths and Table Napkins.	Rhenish Wine in ditto.
Leather Gloves.	Vinegar in ditto.
Sewing Silk.	A parcel of Oak Staves.
Brown and white Thread.	Lintseed Oil in casks.
White Thread Lace.	Anchovies in bottles.
Black Silk ditto.	Materials of Ship, consisting of
Bibbons.	Cables, Hawfers, Anchors, and
Mens Shirts ruffled.	Old Sails.
Onaburghs.	

Catalogues with the particulars, to be had from Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh, or P. Wood, Leith. The goods to be seen from eleven till two o'clock, on the three days preceding the sale.

THE Justices of Peace, Freeholders, and Commissioners of Supply for the County of SELKIRK are desired to meet at Selkirk upon Thursday the 3d day of October next, to take under their consideration, Sketch of a Bill for a constitutional, useful, and safe defence for this part of the united kingdom.

By order of a Meeting,

CHA. SCOTT, Convener.

Elgin, September 21. 1782.

## THE Sheriff-depute of Elgin and Nairn does

hereby intimate to the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of these respective counties, that he has lately received a copy of a Bill presented in May last, by the Marquis of Graham, to the House of Commons, with the intended amendments thereon, for the better ordering the Militia Forces in Scotland, together with a Sketch of a Bill for the better ordering the Fencible Men in Scotland, with observations thereon.

That he has also received a letter from Mr Alexander Keith writer to the signet, clerk and agent to the General Meeting at Edinburgh against nominal and unconstitutional votes for members of Parliament, with a subscription paper therein inclosed; all which are lodged with, and to be seen in the hands of the respective Sheriff clerks, for the deliberation of these gentlemen at their ensuing Michaelmas Head Court, the first week of October next. They will also have under their consideration the most proper and expedient ways and means of making again the King's highway, or post road, along the banks of the river Findhorn, near Forres, in place of the former road cut and carried off by the great spate and irruption in August last; and of again properly fencing the banks of this river, so as to prevent such future fatal effects. And the gentlemen of the shire of Nairn will also have before them the most proper and expedient mode of application, or otherwise, to complete and repair, or rather rebuild and enlarge the bridge of Nairn, one arch whereof was carried off by the fort said great spate and irruption of this river. And it is hoped, that on so many affairs concerning the public, and interest of these respective counties, the gentlemen will attend, and the respective meetings of Freeholders will be frequent.

AL. GORDON.

## Soap and Candle Manufactory to be Sold.

THE deceased Mrs Lauder, late Soap and Candlemaker in Canongate, having, by her settlement, consigned the management of her affairs to tutors, for the purposes therein mentioned; and the said tutors being desirous to dispose of the whole stock of materials on hand, Manufactory Utensils, and wholesale and retail trade, as lately occupied by the said Mrs Lauder herself, by private bargain.—Therefore, any person inclining to follow this branch of business will have an opportunity, by purchasing the whole, to enter not only upon an established business in the manufactory line, but also upon a very considerable trade in the retail way, which it would be the interest of any person intending to purchase to preserve. Inventories of the above stock and materials to be seen in the hands of Henry Duncan merchant in the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of any particulars wanted to be known, and receive proposals from those who incline to be purchasers.—In the mean time, the business is carried on as usual. And Commissioners from the country, directed as formerly, will be punctually attended to.

It is further requested, that those who are indebted to the estate of the said Mrs Lauder, will pay in these debts to the said Henry Duncan, betwixt and the 12th of December next; otherwise prosecutions will be made for what part of the debts may be then outstanding.—Likewise, that those who have any claims against the said estate will lodge notes thereof with the said Henry Duncan, specifying the amount thereof, and how the same are constituted, betwixt and the said 12th December.

N. B. The Manufactory and Shop to be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas, Candlemas, or Whit Sunday next, as can be agreed on.

## IN regard the Office of WRITING MASTER

of the Burgh of AYR is at present vacant, by the demission of Mr William Robinson, persons qualified, and wishing to accept of the office, may apply to the Magistrates and Council. And if they can act as Preceptor and Session-clerk, they will probably be admitted into said offices, which will make the emoluments much more considerable. The proposals to be given in to the Magistrates and Council betwixt and the first December next.

## Carron Grates, Light Kitchen Furniture, &c.

To be SOLD, at W. BRAIDWOOD'S CARRON WAREHOUSE, near Heriot's Entry, Grass Market, Edinburgh,

A LARGE and Elegant Assortment of Carron Grates, neatly fitted up to all the common sizes, and a great variety of Plates to answer chimneys of any size whatever—Smoke Stoves, on the same construction with Brodie's Register Fire Stoves, fitted to chimneys of every size—Perpetual Ovens, Boiling Tables, Pedestal Stoves, Laundry Heater and Stewing Stoves, Furnace Doors and Grates, Water Boilers with Brass Cocks, Pots, Kettles, Smoothing Irons, and a great variety of other Carron articles.

Light Annealed Cast Iron Pots, Goblets, Stew Pans, and Tea Kettles, both of the Birmingham and Carron Manufacture, all of them as neat as copper vessels, not much heavier, and entirely free of their pernicious quality.

Just arrived, a new assortment of Tongs, Pokers, and Shovels, consisting of a great variety of sizes and qualities—Fine Die-cut Steel Fenders, and common ribbed ditto, at very moderate prices.—Also a parcel of London-made Wire Fenders, of the neatest patterns.

W. BRAIDWOOD respectfully begs leave to express the grateful sense he entertains of favours already received, and to assure his customers and the public, that he will ever study to merit their approbation, by keeping a large assortment of the best goods, selling them on the lowest terms, and adding to his stock every new article as soon as it can be had.

## BOUNTY FOR SEAMEN.

THE MAGISTRATES and COUNCIL of JEDBURGH hereby offer a Bounty of TWO GUINEAS and a HALF to every able-bodied Seaman, ONE GUINEA and a HALF to every ordinary Seaman, and ONE GUINEA to every able-bodied Landman, within the county of Roxburgh, who shall, between and the 31st day of November next, voluntarily enlist himself to serve on board his Majesty's ship GRAMPUS, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord CRANSTOWN, who so bravely distinguished himself in the glorious action of the 1st April last; and that over and above every other bounty whatsoever.—The bounty to be paid by the Town-treasurer, upon a certificate being produced, that such volunteer had entered on board said ship, or had surrendered himself to the regulating officer at Leith, and was approved of by him.

## NOTICE

TO CREDITORS of HUMPHRY BLAND GARDINER;

## AND

## HOUSES to LET.

THE Creditors of Humphry Bland Gardiner, of the Canongate, Edinburgh, are hereby desired to lodge the vouchers and instructions of their respective debts, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of Thomas Cockburn or Allan Clarke writers to the signet, betwixt and the 12th November next, in order that a division may be made of the free funds recovered.

There is to be let, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas first, that genteel LODGING, being the first and second storeys of Campbell's Land, Canongate, opposite to Lady Milton's lodging, as last possessed by Governor Wemyss. As also, that other LODGING in Campbell's land, being the 4th storey, last possessed by Mr Newton, all well lighted, and with or without coach-houses and stables.—Apply to Mr Rose grocer, immediately below the entry to Campbell's close, who has the keys, and will inform as to particulars.

N. B. The whole Lodgings in Campbell's land, and certain other Subjects in the town of Linlithgow, are to be SOLD, and the particulars will be set forth in a future advertisement.

## To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S. I. R,

THOUGH I am naturally averse to disputing, yet as I believe persons may reason without wrangling, and as I mean to attempt this at present, I beg a place for the following thoughts on Patronage and Popular Election, in your entertaining paper. Your correspondent G. C. in his second letter, maintains, with great confidence, that "the people have been imposed on by turbulent and designing men, by making them think they have a right to choose their pastors;" and adds, that it is "plain to any person, who ever read ecclesiastical history, that such a practice never subsisted in the Church of Christ." Now, unluckily, I am a person who has read a small thing of ecclesiastical history, and yet the very reverse appears to be fact to me; and I beg leave, as he desires, to give "a reason" for my being of that opinion. You see I am not singular: Your sensible correspondent A. B. is of the same mind. In giving my reasons, I shall pursue the tract pointed out by him, and propose several additional considerations. I am of opinion, that popular election was the universal practice in the apostolic church; and this I mean to prove and defend at present, as I can.

G. C. knows, that the New Testament Church was not founded till after Christ's resurrection. It can be no objection, then, that the apostles and seventy disciples were not chosen by a particular congregation or church. Their powers were immediately from Christ: They were not confined to a particular charge; and their office was extraordinary; and, in some respects, temporary. And, to this day, missionaries to Pagan nations, and also to places where there is no regular constituted church, are ordained and sent out by the clergy, though not elected by them to whom they are sent. And, by the way, this is sufficient to vindicate the practice of our preachers at the Reformation, which G. C. alludes to.

But after the New Testament Church was founded, when an apostle was to be chosen in the room of Judas the traitor, the whole body of the disciples were applied to on that occasion, Acts i. who appointed, by common suffrage, two from their whole number to be candidates for that office; Providence wisely ordering it that two should be presented, that one of these, being chosen by a lot, might appear to have his commission, for this extraordinary office, immediately from heaven.

Another remarkable precedent, for popular election, we have in Acts vi. in the election of the deacons. G. C. is sensible of this; but he endeavours to take off the force of this argument, by supposing that what was done by the apostles and people, amounts to no more than what we may call, in the language

"of our Church, moderating their call; that is to say, chusing the number of men presented" (he should have said desired, for they were not presented). "by the apostles, against whose character there could be nothing objected." And adds, that "the difference between that case and the present practice is this, the people chusing the deacons affirmed the persons presented to the apostles to be men of honest report; the people now deny the persons presented by the clergy or patrons to be men of honest report, when there is ground for this; and, therefore, the people now are as much electors, as the people were in the case of the deacons." What he means is, that this was no more than a recommendation, or an attestation, of their character, and that the people now have full liberty to object to their moral character. As this is what logicians call a bare assertion, or mere affirmation, I might justly dismiss it without any reply. But as it is also a great mistake, to elucidate the matter a little further, I appeal to the sacred story.

"Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom." And they chose Stephen and Philip, &c. That the apostles ordained them, no body denies. The question is not about ordination, but election. Now, I apprehend there is a wide odds between the election of the deacons and the present practice. In the former case, the people are allowed, yea, and enjoined to judge, not only of their moral character, but also of their wisdom, that is, their abilities for this office, and of their piety likewise, and to make a choice accordingly. But have the people this power in our national Church? Again, in the former case, the people actually made the choice: But, are the people now allowed to chuse whom they think fittest, and to prefer one out of some scores of clergymen, as these did seven out of some thousands? With us the people have no vote, nay not so much as a negative, over Patron or Presbytery; and they impose upon them whom they please, even when congregations are reclaiming. Farther, is it not clear, that a clergyman may be free from gross immoralities, and yet void enough of piety? Have not some Deists, though, perhaps, few, been so? How much more may a man of learning, who professes to believe the gospel, be so? Or, may he not be destitute of pulpit talents? Or, again, though a man of sense and learning, may he not have so weak a voice as not to be heard by above half the congregation? If so, he can be of little more use in the pulpit to the other half, than a statue set up to look at. Moreover, the attacking of a clergyman's moral character, is, to people of feeling, a very delicate point: Few chuse to bear the odious name of a libeller or accuser. Besides, it is too well known, that attempts of this sort, unless when scandal is flagrant, are, in our times, to little purpose, except to gain ill-will to the accusers. In fine, considering the influence of interest and connections, and the present power of patrons, I will be bold to say, that a liberty to object to any thing whatever does not imply a free election. The people may still want the man they most wish for, and that would be fittest for them. Would this be reckoned a free election in chusing a member of Parliament? And as such a liberty does not imply a free election, neither does it come up to the apostolic standard.

To what has now been said for illustrating the election of the deacons, Acts vi. 1.—6. I shall add the opinion of some eminent critics upon the place, who are in great vogue with many of the opposers of popular election, and who, by all, must be owned to have been men of great abilities. Grotius ad loc. owns, that, in these days, the people had the power of electing presbyters as well as deacons. Erasmus ad loc. owns, that the people had the power of election in general. Dr Hammond, an eminent Episcopal, acknowledges, that the people's power then was very great; that they not only elected the deacons, but joined in the choice and mission of the ministers sent to Antioch to quiet the commotions raised on the head of circumcision: Acts xv. 22.—25. See his Comment. on Acts vi. 2. This confession, extorted from so able an opponent, by the force of truth, is worth many.

[To be continued.]

## To the Printers of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

GENTLEMEN, Irvine, Sept. 12.

AN impudent, false, and malicious advertisement appeared in your paper some weeks ago, accusing me of going through the west country borrowing money on various pretences, using other gentlemen's names. The truth is, that so far from going through the country borrowing money, I had desired a gentleman at Edinburgh to endeavour to get a list of the debts I had contracted in that country while under age; and desired another gentleman at Glasgow to get an account of what I had contracted in my minority in the west country, as I had a moral certainty of paying the whole in the course of a year.

I have endeavoured to discover the scoundrel who is author of that Caution, as he terms it, with a view to give him the correction of the horse whip, thinking him below any other notice; but have been advised to take a different method, and to assure the Public; as I now do, that the author is an impudent liar, a malicious scoundrel, and cowardly assassin. Though what he says happened five years ago, had been true, he must be a scoundrel, who, at the distance of five years, would publish against the man the follies of an extravagant boy.

As you have been so forward in publishing the calumny, I desire you will as readily publish this answer from

J. G. SEMPLE.

## PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 27.

Bank Stock shut.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777. shut.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 57½ a 1.	India Bonds, 1 prem.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10 disc.
Long Ann. 1777. p.	Lot. Tick. 26 l. 12 s. 6 d.
Short Ann. 1778, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 59½
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	Light L. Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. —	Omnium, —
Ditto 1757, —	

WIND AT DEAL,  
Sept. 29. N. W.





From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 21.

St James's September 21.

THE King has been pleased to appoint Sir John Stepney, Bart. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin.

Dublin Castle, September 15.

The Earl Temple, who embarked yesterday evening at Holyhead on board his Majesty's yacht the *Dorset*, arrived early this morning in this harbour. His Lordship was received at landing by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of Dublin; the regiments of foot in garrison lined the streets through which his Lordship passed to the Castle, attended by a squadron of horse. His Lordship was received at the castle by two Privy Counsellors, who acquainted his Lordship, that as his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was unable to come to the castle, in consequence of the accident his Grace had met with lately, his Lordship would be received by his Grace at his Majesty's Lodge in the Phoenix Park. About one o'clock Lord Temple proceeded to the Phoenix Park, escorted by the squadron of horse, the streets from the castle towards the park being lined by the infantry. Upon his Lordship's arrival at the Lodge in the park, he was introduced in-form to the Duke of Portland, who received him sitting in a chair of state. After a short conference, a procession was made to the chamber in which the council were assembled, where his Lordship's commission was read, and the oaths administered to him; after which, Lord Temple having received the sword from his Grace the Duke of Portland, the great guns in the park were fired, and answered by the regiments on duty. His Excellency then returned to the Castle, where he received the compliments of the Nobility, and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival to take upon him the government of this kingdom.

War-Office, Sept. 17. 1782.

97th Regiment of foot, Colonel John Howard, of the 1st regiment of foot guards, is appointed to be Colonel, vice Samuel Stanton.  
19th Regiment of dragoons, — Cary, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry George Grey.  
2d Regiment of foot, Ensign William Cockell, of 31st foot, to be Ensign, vice Samuel Varnam Lloyd.  
21st Regiment of foot, — Baird, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Charles Darrah.  
23rd Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Peter Beaver to be Captain of a company, vice Gerald Fortescue. Ensign John Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Beaver.  
61st Regiment of foot, Leeson Blackwood, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Evans.  
90th Regiment of foot, Captain John Tottenham to be Second Major, vice Francis Marib. Lieutenant John Stratford Saunders to be Captain of a company, vice John Tottenham. Ensign Matthew Haye to be Lieutenant, vice John Stratford Saunders.  
91st Regiment of foot, John Napper, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hugh Sayne.  
104th Regiment of foot, Captain William Richardson, of 18th foot, to be Major, vice Duncan Urquhart.  
Julius Herring, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Riddle's independent company of foot, vice John Carnethers.  
Ensign James Brugh, of Captain Abercrombie's independent company, to be Lieutenant in Captain Crowe's independent company of foot.  
— Marsh, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Abercrombie's independent company of foot, vice James Brugh.  
Major Herbert Whitfield, of 83d regiment, to be Major Commandant of eight independent companies of foot.  
Captain Richard Symes, of 52d foot, to be ditto.  
Captain Benjamin Fish, of 44th foot, to be ditto.  
Captain John Elford, of 51st foot, to be ditto.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Sept. 20.

Pennance, 14. Yesterday, Lord Howe, with the grand fleet, passed by Scilly, with a fine wind at east.  
The *Justrow Henrietta*, Falck, from Ostend to Bilbao, with liberty to touch at St Sebastian's, is lost near Bayonne.  
The *Calonne*, Nicol, has taken a French snow from Cadiz, bound to Philadelphia.  
Portsmouth, 19. A large ship coming up with a broad pendant, said to be Commodore Elliot.

From the London Papers, Sept. 21.

L O N D O N.

It was confidently asserted in the city this day, that an officer had passed, in an open boat, from Gibraltar, through eight sail of the Spanish line, safe to Ferrol, and arrived at the Admiralty this morning with dispatches from General Elliot, which, it is said, contain no particular information, but mention, that the Spaniards now keep up a continual fire, without, however, having done any material injury. We have made every enquiry after the foundation of this report, but have no reason to believe that it is more than the rumour of the day. *Eng. Chron.*

We are sorry to find, that advice was received yesterday from Plymouth, of the *Trowbridge*, Captain Roundtree, for Jamaica, being arrived at that port in distress. She failed from Portsmouth in company with Lord Howe, and parted from him on Sunday morning last, having received much damage in a violent gale of wind the preceding evening. It is much to be feared, that the blowing weather that has prevailed since his Lordship's sailing, will occasion a separation of the fleet. *ib.*

The officer who arrived from Gibraltar this day, left the Gut in an open boat, and was fired at by several Spanish men of war, but had the good fortune to escape, and get on the coast of Portugal, where he got on board an armed transport. There were eight ships of the line then cruising off the Gut, and the combined fleets were in Cadiz refitting, in order to meet the English when they shall attempt the relief of Gibraltar.

A Portuguese ship is arrived at Portsmouth, the captain of which says, he met a large fleet on the 14th, a few leagues to the southward of Cape Finisterre, which he imagined to be Lord Howe's squadron; but it is now unfortunately known, that Lord Howe was not near there two days after that time; there is reason, therefore, to apprehend, it may be the French convoy from the Isle of Aix for America, and the East and West Indies, which has been assembling these three months, and has now probably got at last the start of our fleet.

Something more than the relief of Gibraltar is in contemplation before Lord Howe's return. He will at least pay a visit to Cadiz, and entertain the grave Dons with the agreeable sound of a few of his guns.

We are well assured that the Spaniards have been so much in want of cannon, from the immense preparations to carry Gibraltar, that they have left the fortifications of Cadiz totally without guns to resist an attack from our fleet; if it be attempted by Lord Howe; and unless the combined fleet have got into that port, and replaced the cannon of their ramparts with ship guns, the place may be destroyed, and their arsenals entirely demolished.

The neutral powers in Europe wait with anxious expecta-

tion to see the fate of Gibraltar, as on that event will probably depend whether we shall have a peace. Surely Government are well informed of its strength and security, or they would not so long delay its relief; though from the loss of the Mediterranean trade it is become of less real importance than it was while that existed, yet the suffering it to be wrested from us would be one of the most disgraceful events of the present war.

This morning an express arrived at the Admiralty from Gibraltar, which was brought over in a returned armed ship, and is dated to low down as the first of the present month, at which time the Spaniards were keeping up a constant and most tremendous fire against the garrison, who were not backward in returning it, and entertained hopes of a speedy relief from England, which they had expected for some days.

Yesterday advice was received from Liverpool, of the arrival of the *Iris*, Captain Wilson, from the Leeward Islands. She failed from thence the 1st of August, but we do not learn that she brings any intelligence of the homeward-bound fleet.

Yesterday a convoy was appointed to sail from Portsmouth for the West Indies the first fair wind. Several store-ships and victuallers, that were not ready to take the benefit of the last convoy, are ordered down with the greatest dispatch; and great exertions are now making in the river, among the merchantmen, with a view to save it. It is likewise said, that a large body of troops will go out in this fleet.

The fleet from Jamaica, which left Port Royal about the 23d of July, may be expected in ten or twelve days. It is said they amount in the whole to 350 sail; and as they are protected by ten or twelve sail of the line, the merchants are at present under no apprehensions for their safety.

Besides the above, a fleet is shortly expected from Quebec, and another from Newfoundland.

All the French prizes coming home from the West Indies will want a repair, either more or less. The *Ville de Paris*, on account of the damage she received in the engagement of the 22th of April, (when upwards of 1000 balls went through or lodged in her) will want a pretty general repair, which cannot take up less than three months. She may, however, be made a complete ship by the time she is wanted for service in the spring, when she will prove a valuable substitute for the first-rate lost at Spithead.

There is a report in town, that there has been another action in the East Indies, very different from the accounts transmitted to us from Holland, viz. that Sir Eyre Coote has again completely routed the enemy, and that the negotiations for a peace with the Marhattas is in great forwardness, and likely to come to a speedy conclusion.

If the ships under Lord Howe could sail as fast as the good wishes of people would have them, they would by this time have been at Gibraltar; but seamen are more moderate in their expectations, and say, if the whole fleet is well 70 leagues to the south-west of Scilly it is what they should esteem a satisfactory account. Last Sunday morning they were not one league to the southward of the Channel, though for want of their exact situation, we cannot ascertain this matter. It is conjectured they were waiting to be joined by the Cork fleet, which junction, should it have been effected the very same day, they have not had above 36 hours fair wind, as it changed on Monday night, and has been contrary ever since, except a few hours on Wednesday, so that in all probability by next Monday some others of the fleet will have returned.

Since the departure of the fleet under Lord Howe, the wind has been, as it still continues, as favourable as could be wished for conveying it to the place of destination, so that we may reasonably hope General Elliot will be effectually relieved before a deficiency of ammunition, provisions, or other stores, can damp the spirits of the brave garrison, whose gallant defence will for ever remain, upon the records of history, a brilliant example of unshaken fortitude and intrepidity.

General Elliot's destroying the masked battery which the Spaniards had completed at so much trouble and expence, is an accident the Dons little expected, and must have sadly deranged the Duc de Crillon's plan of operations against the old rock.

By the last accounts from Gibraltar, intelligence was brought that a disagreement amongst several of the superior officers of the Spanish army had prevailed for some time, which was likely to terminate much to the advantage of the besieged.

Commodore Elliot's squadron, it is thought, will keep its station off the Isle de Bas for some time, as the situation is such as gives him an excellent opportunity of making some valuable captures from the enemy.

There are 4000 troops on board the transports which Commodore Elliot has blocked up at St Maloes; these were bound to Rhode Island, and have been embarked more than a month ago.

An unusual secrecy has of late been observed to prevail in all the public offices respecting American affairs. It is hardly possible to find out when dispatches are sent, or the contents of those that arrive. Even those who have friends and connections at Charlestown and New York, and who, until of late, have always had letters, have received none, nor can get any tidings of them.

A report is current at the west end of the town, that a plan projected by the present Ministry, for effecting a peace with America, will be the first capital object of parliamentary deliberation; that the intended propositions to Congress promise to be followed by an accommodation, mutually honourable and advantageous; and that the only reason of the offers being withheld, arises in the apprehension they may not be so readily and cordially accepted, unless they are made under the sanction and solemn alliance of the British Senate.

A very considerable part of the people of America are much alarmed by the apprehension, that the ultimate design of their great and good ally, is to subjugate the whole continent to the intolerable yoke of religious and civil tyranny, and therefore severely regret that they did not longer persevere in their endeavours to obtain a redress of grievances by argument and expostulation, instead of rashly resolving, in the moment of passion and resentment, to emancipate themselves from the mild authority of the British Legislature. The revolt of New York from the Congress seems to forebode, that the other provinces will be soon convinced, that the pretended friendship of the House of Bourbon had its origin in the insidious design of robbing them of that freedom of which both France and Spain have, with the cunning and plausibility characteristic of both nations, affected to be so disinterestedly solicitous of securing to them a permanent possession.

A private letter from Paris says, that the Comte de Rochambeau is ordered home from America, on account of some disagreement between him and the Americans; the French be-

ing willing at this time to do every thing in their power to oblige them, that they may not compromise matters with England.

The *Tartar*, Captain Fiott, of 24, and the *Prince William*, Captain Gowland, of 28 guns, with the *Charlotte* armed ship, in the East India Company's service, are stationed to convoy the ships from China to Madras.

Besides the *Warpite* of 74 guns, at Portsmouth, there are three other ships, which have not been in commission this war, that are ordered to be got ready for immediate service.

No more ships of 80 guns will be built. The names of those now in the service, as they decay, will be transferred to new ships of 90 and 74 guns.

The *Ajax* man of war, of 74 guns, having had a repair at Jamaica, will continue in the West Indies till next year, when she is expected home with the first convoy.

Advices are anxiously expected from Admiral Campbell, by the next New York mail, of whom there have been no advices since his fleet was dispersed soon after he left the Channel.

Prince Ernest Augustus, their Majesty's fifth son, who is in the twelfth year of his age, is now learning navigation and the mathematics, previous to his introduction into the navy next summer.

All the principal ministers of state are at present in town, and there are more councils held, and better attended to, than perhaps at any one period (at this time of the year,) since the commencement of the war.

The Duke of Portland is expected to arrive in England by the beginning of October at farthest.

Besides the two regiments ordered for Africa, which will be embarked on board the ships of war going there, more than 100 convicts, and about 300 recruits, will be sent out in a store-ship for the same quarter of the world.

An account is published in one of the Flanders papers, that Hyder Ally, after receiving considerable reinforcements from the French, had attacked and repulsed the British army, with considerable slaughter. As no mention, however, is made through what channel the information was received, we sincerely hope it is without foundation.

The idea of Hanover's being attacked by the French, as suggested in some of the daily papers, is to the last degree absurd. Let France embroil herself in a continental war, and her navy sinks immediately. What made the navy of France so powerful as it is at present? This circumstance, that being unencumbered with a land war, she was enabled to employ all her resources in raising a navy: Let these resources be divided between an immense army in Germany, and her fleet, and the latter of course cannot possibly be supported in its present formidable state. France knows this well, and therefore will not wantonly engage in a land war, which must leave England complete mistress of the sea.

The mercantile world has seldom been in higher spirits than at present, owing to the powerful reasons they have to expect the safe arrival of the different homeward-bound fleets, which are richly laden with various commodities, the present demand for which is very great.

A country gentleman of small fortune, in Staffordshire, busying himself in making some experiments after the manner of Dr Priestly, made several discoveries relating to Phlogiston that surprised him much; he pursued the hints until at last he found means to bring that substance so much under command as to make, at will, very dreadful explosions. He has discovered two liquors which, on coming into contact, and being fired, not only explode with an infinitely greater force than gunpowder, but adhere in the shape of flame to every body that touch and set fire to it. He has contrived common balls, with two cells in them, and a central fuzee, with which he has hit, and set fire to a building more than half a mile off. He has written a proposal to Lord Keppel, to go on board a 20 gun frigate, and lay by a French first rate, and set fire to her at any distance within gun-shot; for which purpose he desires to have 48 pounders for the sake of distance: he claims no reward if he fails, but 1000 l. a gun for all the ships of the line that he burns with the assistance only of frigates. He is clear also, that if he can be conducted within the reach of a ball of the docks and magazines of Brest, that he would burn them all in an hour.

The friends of Mr Fox openly declare, and pledge their word for the truth of the assertion, that that great popular leader has already the assurance of the support of 137 members of the House of Commons, independent of the voices of the country gentlemen, during the winter campaign.

It is said that the *Man of the People* has of late formed the closest friendship with the young Duke of Bedford; and that that Nobleman has resolved to support him with his interest during the progress of the next winter's political manoeuvres.

A correspondent, feeling the familiar day of the present Minister given, some days ago, in one of the public prints, has favoured us with the following familiar day of one that was a Minister; but when, or where, the manuscript does not discover, other than that the particulars, which are written by way of diary, carry all the marks of authenticity:

Familiar day of one that was a Minister.

Rose this day at one o'clock, (being an hour earlier than usual) owing to the folly and impertinence of my man, telling me there was an execution in the house - the blockhead never considering, that, since I quitted my lodgings at the *Oil Ship*, I have found it more convenient to sleep in a ready-furnished house.

Breakfasted, and gave audience to three of the tribe of Israel - Moses brought me cash for a gambling note of Lord Squanderall's - Gave Jacob and Manasses fresh bonds for the last year's interest, and a promise for a large slice of the next loan.

Three o'clock - Studied the papers whilst my hair was dressing, and took a few memorandums from *Machiavel*, to prepare for a motion I am this day to make in the House, relative to the good of the nation. - Going down stairs, an unlucky accident! - Met Lord —, who questioned me about a hundred pound bank note, given me six months before by Lady D —, to pay him for a gambling debt - paid the money, and said I had forgot it. - N. B. The chance was three to one the parties had ever mentioned it.

Half past three o'clock - Took an airing in Hyde park, with *Roxana* - The jade appears to be fond of me, and with some degree of pretensions; for as she wants a coat, and I want a coat, in this respect we may be said to have a mutual liking for each other.

Half past four o'clock - Went down to the House, and made one of my best harangues in favour of the people, and for which, no doubt, I shall be much applauded to-morrow in the news-papers - the greasy rogues forgot how I abused them

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When in one—Would to G-d my creditors had such short memories!  
Dined at ten o'clock—Looked into the Thatched-house at twelve—piddled at 50l. Whist, and lost three parties—then set down to Hazard with General Mite at 1000l. a throw—won 1000l.—but upon the General's proposing double or quit, lost 1000l.—Went home at five, muddy and fretted.  
Six o'clock—Just as I was stepping into bed, one of the butlers told me I must rise before twelve, as the auction was to begin at that hour—Embarrassed, till my man said he would take it with the auctioneer, that the furniture of my room would be sold last—Mem. Promised him half a crown for the night—Could not so much as doze till eleven, thinking of ways and means—Got a sound nap from then till two, roused by Sellaways, Hammer, and Company.—Dressed myself, and sallied forth;  
The world was all before me, where to chuse My place of rest, and accident my guide!

A letter to a capital house in the city from Lisbon, gives a very picture of the present discontents which prevail in Spain. The absurd pomp of prophecy and pre-appointment of officers in Gibraltar, under the sanguine idea of a surrender of that place, has been treated with contempt by the merchants. The more dexterous and refined the artifices of the Court to keep the vulgar in a state of delusion, the more weak and feeble do the pillars of the state appear to the discerning. The flame of rebellion rages at Peru, the waste of stores and troops before Gibraltar, the flagellation of business, and the languor of their marine, are very serious objects of speculation among such of the Spanish community whose minds are not absorbed in ignorance, and fettered by despotism.

Of all civilized countries, England seems to be the least attentive to the immense advantages that are to be derived from the increase of population, which our laws are calculated to impede, instead of encourage; but to balance the disadvantages resulting from these impolitic and severe restrictions, a correspondent recommends the establishment of a fund for the promotion of matrimony in the middling and lower classes of the people, which is the more necessary, as by far the greatest part of the latter live in a manner wholly lost to one of the great ends of their creation, or in an intercourse prohibited both by divine and human laws.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of considerable property at Philadelphia, to an English nobleman, dated July 28.

"You will recollect that Congress required of the States, eight millions of dollars for the current year: one quarter of this sum to be paid on or before the first day of April; the first of June had passed when nothing was paid by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, or the Delaware counties; and the other nine States had paid only the small sum of 16,000 dollars. Our treasury being in this desperate condition, R. Morris, Esq; by a circular letter to the Provincial Collectors, has called on them; agreeable to the direction of the law, to publish monthly the sums they have received; this is meant as a indication of his conduct, in delaying the payments of drafts made on him for the public service; and he declares, for want of money, the army can neither be paid, clothed, fed, nor enabled to take the field. The Collectors of the four provinces accordingly published their certificates, declaring, that on the 1st of June, they had received—NOTHING! Riots daily happen in the Massachusetts to oppose the tax-gatherers, who, though supported by Washington, are forced to retire empty-handed. One hundred and fifty-two townships of that district have refused to send representatives to the New Assembly; the names I will send you by the next packet.

Copy of a Certificate, from the Pennsylvania packet, June 4.  
"Receipt of the Continental taxes from the State of Pennsylvania, published in pursuance of the sixth article of instruction, from the Finance-office:

For the month of April, 1782—NOTHING.

For the month of May, 1782—NOTHING.

(Signed) J. SWANWICK,

Receiver of the Continental taxes for Pennsylvania."

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Aug. 10.

"On Sunday last the celebrated equestrian statue of the Emperor Peter the First was opened to public view. At about five o'clock in the afternoon her Imperial Majesty, after having dined in the Hermitage, came in her barge, attended by several of the first nobility, and landed on the New Key; from whence, on a platform covered with red baize, she proceeded to the Senate House, where, from a balcony handomely fitted up for her Majesty's reception, she had a full view of the statue, the royal yachts on the river (of which there were several, all dressed in the various colours of different nations,) and of the prodigious concourse of people assembled on the occasion. On her arrival her Majesty found the statue inclosed with a screen, on which were painted rocks, uncultivated spaces, and other emblems of the rude state in which the Emperor found his country. Her Majesty had not been long on the balcony, when, on a signal given by a rocket, the screen which concealed the statue on a sudden, and as it were by magic, fell, and discovered one of the finest pieces of workmanship I believe, that ever was known to any age or country. The sudden appearance of the stately figure, big with majestic fire, galloping up a precipice on a furious steed, most exquisitely finished, in all the action of contending eagerness, together with the firing of the Castle, Admiralty, and yachts, and a running fire of about 10,000 soldiers, produced an effect on the mind not easily to be described. After the firing ceased, and the Empress had contemplated the statue for some time, with the greatest seeming satisfaction, all the regiments of guards, the regiment of artillery, and three other regiments which were drawn up on the occasion, marched round it, lowering their colours as they passed by the balcony, where the Empress was placed. After this part of the ceremony was ended, her Majesty was rowed back to the Hermitage in the same manner she came. In the evening the city was illuminated, and every face manifested joy at the happy remembrance of the father of their country!"

Extract of a letter from Dover, Sept. 18.

"This morning arrived at this port, from a cruise, the Expedition cutter, and has brought in with her a fine new smuggling vessel, deeply laden with prize-goods, brandy, and claret, valued at 4000l.

"Yesterday the wind blew so hard at S. E. that a large coaster was driven on shore on the Goodwin Sands, which in three hours after bulged. Two of the crew were lost; the rest with difficulty were saved.

Extract of a letter from Fowey, Sept. 12.

"The Swallow privateer, belonging to Polperrow, has taken

a French schooner privateer, mounting 14 six-pounders. She had only 16 men on board, having taken six prizes since she has been out this cruise, which had reduced her complement of men."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 20.

"The Pegase, of 74 guns, is expected to sail to the eastward;

"Commodore Elliot was yesterday coming up, but was prevented by the cutter, who carried him orders to proceed to the Downs."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, Sept. 3.

"Tuesday last, twenty-five fine young fellows, raised by the Dungannon volunteers, arrived here, and were immediately put on board the tender by the regulating officer, to serve in the British navy against the common enemy."

"On Saturday last, the Rev. Dr. M'Davitt, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Derry, the Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, the titular Dean of said diocese, the Rev. John Lynch, the Rev. Lau. Regan, the Rev. Eugene O'Callaghan, the Rev. John M'Kane, the Rev. John M'Feely, the Rev. John M'Laughlin, with several other persons of the Romish persuasion, appeared before the Hon. Justice Lill, in open court, and took and subscribed the oaths of allegiance, as prescribed by the late act of Parliament for that purpose."

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Margate, September 20. 1782.

"On the 17th instant passed this place in the evening, with a fair wind, eighteen ships, attended by a man of war. They were supposed to be transports from New York sailing for the North. But before they were out of sight, they were overtaken by the most violent storm that has ever been remembered in this place; so that they were obliged to cast anchor immediately off the Reculvers, an anchorage about three leagues to the northward. The storm was so great, that the major part of the inhabitants left their beds in the greatest terror, imagining their houses would have all been demolished. It damaged several houses in the town, particularly that of Mr. Mitchener's on the parade. Two boats were driven and flayed to pieces on the shore; and the Camellion sloop of war, which has lain at anchor off this place some time, dragged a considerable distance. It was imagined by the spectators in the morning, that the would have been lost; for it was thought impossible for any boats to venture out to her assistance. However, the storm greatly abated as the day approached, and the at last recovered her anchorage, and is now safely riding within my view."

"A poor fisherman, who was endeavouring to save his boat from being flayed by the beating of the vessels in the pier, unfortunately got between two floops which were at the same moment driven together, by which he was so crushed, that if his life be saved, he must remain a cripple all his days."

"We were no sooner relieved from the dangers of this storm, than another elemental fatality paid us a visit. Last night about half past eleven, a most dreadful fire broke out at some stables at the top of the new buildings, which, from its violence, and a scarcity of water and engines, threatened a speedy destruction to every house in its vicinity; but from the alacrity and exertions of the inhabitants, it was prevented extending any farther than the building where it commenced. However, this was disastrous enough in its effects; for I have myself counted this morning four and twenty horses which have perished in the flames; among these are some most valuable horses belonging to the company. It was truly affecting to see ladies and gentlemen coming to enquire for their favourite animals, and on being informed of their fate, seeing them burst into tears, with all the sensibility that could attend a dying relation. But what struck me most forcibly was, to find that I saw nobody sympathize for the loss of a poor labouring man, who, being tired with the fatigue of his daily vocation, had gone to sleep in one of the stables, and was there left to perish without any effort to preserve his life, or any tendency to sympathize for his loss. But this is still more aggravated, by considering that six horses could be saved out of thirty, when one poor man could not be saved who was, fortunately, the only poor man exposed to the danger. I say fortunately. For, had there been any more of his kind and species, it is most probable they might have been all lost. It is thus I find the estimation of a poor man and a horse or an ass. The latter is as five to one, against their being saved through their own obstinacy. But the former is as one to nothing, through their superiors insensibility."

Yesterday, a respectable Jury of Noblemen and Gentlemen, of which the Earl of Buchan was Chancellor, passed upon the ineffect of George Keith, Esq; of Northfield, before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, who unanimously found, that the claimant, George Keith, is lineally descended, as heir-male, of the body of Sir Robert de Keith, Great Marischall of Scotland, in the reign of King James the First, which Robert left several sons, William the first Earl Marischall, and John de Keith of Troup, ancestor to the claimant, immediate substitute in the honours, failing issue of the said William, by which Mr Keith claims as remainder man, and heir of tailzie, conformable to a charter granted to his predecessor in the reign of King Robert Bruce. Such a connected chain of evidence, from 1413, is without a parallel in the annals of this country."

This day, the following Gentlemen were chosen Merchant and Trades Counsellors for the ensuing year, viz.

Mess. Thomas Cleghorn,	} Merchant Counsellors.
William Gillespie,	
David Willison,	} Trades Counsellors.
Thomas Simpson,	
William Jamieson,	

Agnes Hope, spouse to Mr John Learmonth, jun. merchant in Edinburgh, died yesterday.

Some weeks ago, the King's College and University of Old Aberdeen, were pleased to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr John Brown, minister at Newhills, and the Rev. Mr John Glennie, minister at Maryculter.

They write from Redkirk-park, in Annandale, that, on the 6th and 13th inst. upwards of thirteen hundred stooks of very fine wheat were got in without a drop of rain.

The High School of this city was opened on Monday last. Mr Nicol, will begin the Rudiment-class on Tuesday next, the 1st day of October, at 10 o'clock forenoon. He has accommodation for a few boarders.

Extract of a letter from Perth, Sept. 24.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Saturday last, the 21st current, by Lord Braxfield. Grizel Cook, from the parish of Largo, indicted for sundry small

thefts, was, upon her petition, banished Scotland for life.—William Muill, tenant in Wharick, parish of Blackford, and Margaret Comrie, late his servant, indicted for the murder of a ballad-child, recently brought forth by her. Muill not appearing, was fugitive. Margaret Comrie was tried; and, by unanimous verdict, the libel being found not proven, she was acquitted.—James Davie in Craigmill, Fifeshire, indicted for culpable homicide, by riding on horseback over a man on the high road, who died of the bruises thereby received. The Advocate-depute, persuaded that it was a casual accident, deserted the diet simpliciter.—There was no other criminal business before the Court, which rises on Thursday, and concludes the northern circuit."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 17.

"Saturday evening, at six o'clock, the Right Hon. Earl Temple, with his brother the Hon. Mr Grenville, and Captain Pigot, one of his aids de-camp, &c. embarked on board the Dorset yacht, Sir Alexander Schomberg, at Holyhead, and arrived in our harbour at five o'clock on Sunday morning, being escorted on his passage by the Stag frigate, Captain Cooper. On his landing he was received by many of the nobility and gentry, his Grace the Duke of Portland's equipage, and a troop of dragoons. He arrived at the Castle a little after eight o'clock, and about two his Lordship was escorted, by a squadron of dragoons, to the country residence in the Phoenix-park, where his Grace the Duke of Portland (not being sufficiently recovered from his late hurt to come to the Castle) sat in council, in which he was sworn in to the government of this kingdom, and, about half past four, returned to the Castle, where he dined."

"Yesterday, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was most elegantly entertained by his Grace the Duke of Portland, at the Lieutenantcy-house in the Phoenix-park."

"The nation will be not a little anxious to know the first observations of his Excellency Earl Temple, on the doctrines of simple repeal, renunciation, or Irish Bill of Rights. It is imagined some addresser will speedily be presented to him, from respectable bodies, not only in the stile of congratulation on his safe arrival, appointment to the government, &c. but to know if his Excellency has it in commission to intimate any desire of the King, that the rights of Ireland shall have a satisfactory security."

"It is mentioned by some, that our new Viceroy has an authority to declare, that an Irish Bill of Rights, adapted to the present circumstances of the nation, and her relative connection with Great Britain, will receive the Royal assent, when such a bill shall be presented to the Throne."

"The service of plate always presented by Government to every succeeding Lord Lieutenant, has heretofore been made in England, not only from the confined idea that it was not to be fabricated in Ireland, but from the kind wish to give every preference possible to British manufactures. To the honour, however, of Lord Temple be it known, and that in confirmation of his determination to encourage by every means possible the trade of Ireland, he has bespoke the whole service, consisting of 40 dishes, 18 dozen plates, eight tureens, and four epergnes, of an eminent goldsmith in Parliament-street."

"Yesterday, the High Sheriffs attended at the Castle, to know when his Excellency the Earl Temple will permit the city to wait upon him with their compliments on his arrival to the Government, when his Excellency appointed to-morrow for that purpose. Dublin has now, within the space of five months, seen three different Lord Lieutenants at her Castle. Tempora mutantur!

"Alderman Warren, the Lord Mayor elect, and his two Sheriffs, are to be presented to his Excellency the Earl Temple at the Castle on Sunday next; and, on the Tuesday following, the said Sheriffs are to wait upon his Excellency with an invitation from the Lord Mayor elect, to dine at the mansion-house in Dawson-street, on Monday the 30th of this month."

Custumhouse, Dublin, Sept. 16. 1782.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue have received information from Waterford and Youghall, that, on the morning of the 12th instant, an hermaphrodite-rigged brig privateer, judged to be French, of 14 or 15 guns, took a large brig and burnt her between Waterford and Dungarron.

I am commanded to give this intelligence to the merchants and traders of this port, for their information.

By order of the Commissioners,

GEO. L'ESTRANGE,  
Pro Collector.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, Sept. 14.

"A person arrived this day in town from Passage, express, with an account that a fleet of about 60 colliers, for Cork, were chased yesterday off the land between Tralee and Dungarvan, by a French privateer, and that in the evening two ships were seen burning. It is supposed that some more are captured."

SEQUESTRATION—David Key tenant in Clydnock.

## LEITH SHIPPING.

SAILED.

Sept. 24. James's, Somerville, for Newcastle, with goods.  
Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, ditto.

Lady Mary, Mackie, for Alloa, with logs.

## SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 24. Margaret, Anderson, from Weyburgh, with sandries.  
Jamieson, Hutton, from Memel, with timber.  
Three Sisters, Dahal, —, with deals.

Peggy, Oronocher, from Memel, with timber.

SAILED.

Emanuel, Zacharaifon, for Limekils, in ballast.

Charolinia, Geormison, for Norway, in ditto.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CANONGATE.

THE Clarks of the Grammar School of the Canongate met on Monday 23d current.—On TUESDAY, 21st of October, Mr INGLIS will open a CLASS for the RUDDIMENTS of the Latin Language.

## SALT, &c.

JUST arrived from 5<sup>th</sup> UBES, a Cargo of SALT, and few Chefts of LEMONS, in good condition.  
Apply to ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. Leith.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN WORDIE,  
Late Merchant in Edinburgh.

THE Creditors of the said JOHN WORDIE are desired to lodge their claims and grounds of debts, and affidavits on the verity thereof, in the hands of David Russell, accountant, the trustee, or of John Graeme writer to the signet, in order that matters may be prepared for a division of the price of the lands sold among the creditors.



# NOTICE

To the Creditors of GILBERT OCHTERLONY of Pitforthie. THE Estate of Pitforthie being now sold, the Creditors are desired to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths upon the verity thereof, with Mr Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrose, on or before the 15th November 1782, in order that a division of the price may take place without delay. Not to be repeated.

## Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of ALEXANDER and JOHN LEARMONTHS Merchants in Leith, as partners and individuals, are desired to look at the scheme of their first distribution, in the hands of their Trustee; and to call for their dividends from the Trustee any day after the 6th of October next, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Persons owing for others will please remember to bring proper powers with them, if not already produced. And the creditors in general will attend, that their dividends, payable when called for after said 6th of October, will carry no interest after that date.

TO be LET, and entered into at the separation of the current crop.

The MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, presently possessed by Francis Oliphant, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on. Any persons inclining to take a tack of the said farm, may send their proposals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may rest assured, that their offers shall be kept secret, unless their terms are accepted.

## FARMS of the ESTATE of LEUCHARS IN FIFE SHIRE.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1783.

TENT'S MUIRS, including all between Forment and Strang's Muirs and the sea, in one farm, consisting of about 1050 acres, whereof 200 arable, 200 pasture, the remainder muir;—a fine sheep-walk, where snow never lies.

FORMENT, Strang's Muir, and White Croft; another farm, of soil and situation similar to the former, consisting of about 80 acres arable, 140 pasture, and 200 muir.

RHIND, to be let in one or two farms as tacksmen shall incline. If in two, the division to be through the farm houses; the land on the north to be one farm, and that on the south the other.—This farm is an excellent loam, of about 200 acres, including the meadow ground.

CRAIGIE, consisting of near 400 acres, whereof about 50 meadow, the remainder very manageable outfield. This farm will be set in one, two, or three divisions, as shall be desired: It in three parts, the ground west of the Ferry road to be set off by itself; and the division of the other two to run through the farm-houses, up to the east end of Craigiebrae, all west from that line in one farm, and all east of it with Craigie meadow in another. Most part of this last is a good clay soil.

FORDIE, consisting of about 100 acres good soil, arable. The outfield of Craigie, west of Ferry road, will be a proper addition to this farm.

N. B. The above three Farms may have a part of the clay mire adjoining, which is proposed to be immediately drained.

BROADLANDS of LEUCHARS, lying between the lands of Earlehill and Moultrieburn, south of the road leading from Milton through these lands, to the high road at the corner of the minister's glebe. This field consists of about 150 acres arable, of excellent soil.

MILTOUN-MILL, with the thirlage of the estate of Leuchars, and about 50 acres of Broadlands, lying east from the mill, and all or what part of the haugh above, and arable and pasture on Pitlochhill, a tacksmen shall incline to take; and as a drain is to be carried up from the burn through Leuchars mire, it will drain the ground on each side of it.

Proposals for taking these Farms to be made to Sir David Carnegie of Southwell, Bart. the proprietor, addressed to him at Kinnaird, by way of Montrose, or to William Lyon writer in Dundee, between and the first of November next.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

## THE ESTATES OF BARSKEOCH AND EARLSTOWN,

Either in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

Lot I. The Lands of GARVORIES, DRUMBIE, LOCKSPRAIG, LAEGMORE, CLENRIE, DUCKISTOWN, BURNHEAD, and KNOCKSHEIN, all lying in the parish of Kells, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 472 l. Sterling, or thereby, and have upon them some natural and planted wood, both fit for cutting. If the Lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.

Lot II. The MAINS of EARLSTOWN, with the Mansion-house, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon-fishing in the river Kenn, the Mill of Earlston Maltures, Mill-lands, and Milton-park, lying in the parish of Dalry, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Over Barskeoch, Hannastown, Barskeoch, Greenloop, Cromnie Park, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 330 l. Sterling; and there is upon them a great extent of very valuable wood, both natural and planted.

Lot III. The Lands of CAPENOCH and CULBAE, lying in the parish of Kirkcubbin, and shire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. Culbae was let at last Whitunday for three years at 48 l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, and estimate to be worth as much, if set in tack.

Lot IV. The Lands of WATERSIDE and NETHER BARSKEOCH, with the Willow life and Ferry-boat, all lying in the said parish of Kells. These lands were let a great while ago, upon a long lease, whereof nineteen years are yet to run at the low rent of 28 l. 15 s. 11 d. Sterling. They have upon them some valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. At expiry of the current lease a very considerable additional rent will be got for them, at least three times the present rent.

These estates consist of about 14,000 Scots acres, mostly adapted for pasture of black cattle and sheep, free from winter storm, and abounding with great variety of game. The planting in Lot II. now fit for cutting, is worth at least 1000 l. Sterling. The natural wood in Lots II. and IV. is of sixteen years growth, and when last cut, (neither timber nor bark being then above one-half of the present value) was sold for 2000 l. Sterling. But, betwixt and November, exact valuations and estimates of the value of the woods will be made, and from which it will appear, that the present conjectured value is not exaggerated.—The farm-houses are in good order. Considerable grasslands were paid for the tacks, which are mostly near expiring. The whole lands hold of the Crown. Those in Lots I and II. afford by valuation three freehold qualifications.

The Mansion-house of Earlston and Office-houses are in very good repair, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Kenn, which runs through the above estates, and near the house, forms a beautiful cascade, at the bottom of which there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots.

The Lands in the three first lots will be exposed at twenty-three years purchase, and a reasonable value put on the woods.

The progress of writs, which is clear, rental, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall, the proprietor, at Earlston, will show the lands, copies of the articles, rental, and plan of the estates. Persons inclining to make a private purchase may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.

# JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the Parliament, or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon the 11th day of December next to come, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS and others under written, pertaining to JOHN MINTOSH merchant in London, viz.

I. All and hail the Lands of INVEREDRY, and mill thereof, lying in the parish of Kirkcubbin and shire of Perth; the free yearly rent of the lands being 25 l. 19 s. 10 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the mill being 11 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling. The lands to be exposed at 22 years purchase, and mill at 13 years purchase; extending the price of the lands and mill to 719 l. 4 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

II. All and hail the lands of DALMUNZIE, and Mill thereof, lying in the parish and shire aforesaid; the free yearly rent of the lands of Dalmonzie being 88 l. 15 s. 3 d. 1-12th Sterling; and the mill being 5 l. Sterling. The lands to be exposed at 25 years purchase, and the mill at 15 years purchase, which, at that rate, extends to 2294 l. 1 s. 5 d. 1-12ths Sterling.

Notes. The lands of Inveredry, and part of Dalmonzie, to the amount of 179 l. 4 s. 3 d. Sterling yearly, hold feu of Mr Farquharson of Invercauld; and the lands of Meikle Leanich, part of Dalmonzie, hold feu of the Duke of Athole.

III. The SUPERIORITIES of the Lands of Effendy and Clowhatt, and feu-duties payable out thereof, lying in the parishes of Cluny and Blairgowrie; the upst price being 30 years purchase of the feu-duties, and a year's free rent of the property lands holding feu; extending, the upst price, to 156 l. 4 s. 11 d. 2-12ths Sterling.

The lands of Effendy hold blench, and the lands of Clowhatt hold feu of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county of Perth.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of sale are in the hands of John Callender deputy clerk of session, and John Fraser writer to the signet, who will show the progress of writs, and give any further information to those intending to purchase.

# JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Parliament-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Two Sixteenth Parts of the Lands of RADERNY, and that Part of the Lands of NETHER RADERNY, which pertained to the deceased John Mason fever there, lying in the parish of Cameron, and shire of Fife. These Lands contain about 80 Scots acres, are all arable and inclosed. There is a very neat new house, with offices, upon the estate, which being in the neighbourhood of coal and lime, and in a central part of the country, within three miles of the towns of Cupar, St. Andrews, Ely, and Pittenweem, may be highly improved at little expense, and is a convenient situation for a family. The upst price to be 520 l. 13 s. Sterling.

The articles of roup, with a plan and measurement of the lands, to be seen in the office of George Kirkpatrick, deputy-clerk of Session, and in the hands of William Bethune writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars.

# PRICES REDUCED.

## JUDICIAL SALE

ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1782.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there is to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I. The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFOOD, alias SOUTH FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish anregality of Dunfermline, and shire of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the flock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0 And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of flock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others; lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 6000 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and shire of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, flock and teind, is 136 l. 13 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 2000 l. Sterling.

LOT III. THAT INCLOSURE consisting of fifteen acres, and six falls of ground in the fields of Inveresk, commonly called the Wester Forebrae, with the teind-sheaves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inveresk, and shire of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, flock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the same is now to be exposed to sale at the reduced price of 700 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross deputy clerk of Session.

# JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythwood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 2 l. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upst price is 338 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 4 l. 19 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 2 l. 5 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold, The HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upst price of which was formerly 16 l. 1 s. Sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callender one of the deputy-clerks of session, or George Clapper writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapper.

# TIMBER TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, at Belton Mains, on Friday the 22d day of November next.

A large quantity of very fine old-TIMBER, consisting of Birch, Plane, Elm, and Ash Trees. For further particulars, apply to the gardener at Belton, or Mr Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

# FIR WOOD of GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD of GLENMORE, in the county of Inverness, North Britain. This wood is very extensive and full grown, containing above a hundred thousand trees, many of which are of quality and size fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently situated, by having a sufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpose of manufacture, but also for floating the timber by the river Spey to the sea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting saw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaser may require will be given. John Stewart forester in Glenmore will show the wood; and those inclining to purchase, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

# SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.

TO be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next season 1783. The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the sea coasts adjacent thereto; including those fishings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Those who incline to take a lease of the premises, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

# SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

LOT I. The Lands of Mauchlinmains, East, West, and South Mofsgavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dikefield, containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 602 l. 11 s. 3 d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 235 l. 14 s. Sterling, 20 bolls meal, and 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 stones straw.

LOT II. The Haugh-mill, Mill-lands, and Maltures, presently let at 12 l. 22 s. 4 d. Sterling, 3 bolls 5-8th pecks meal, 13 bolls 9-12th pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cess-books at 69 l. 4 s. 11 d. Scots.

The lands consist only of about seven acres; but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thirlage; for, exclusive of the maltures of the thriving town of Mauchlin, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, the is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted, from favour, at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thirlage is not impaired by a sale to the strange heritors), a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT III. The lands of Willockhill, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cess-books at 31 l. 14 s. Scots, presently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13 l. Sterling.

These three lots lie in the parish of Mauchlin, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable, and well inclosed with hedge and ditch, and the tenants pay the land-tax.

During the currency of the present leases they have been highly improved, by inclosing, subdividing, and liming, and so at the expiry will let for double rent. There is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LOT IV. The Lands of Priestshiels, Stottincleugh, Grafsills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 451. 2 d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99 l. 14 s. 1 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them. They afford excellent sheep-pasture, and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land, capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves.

There is also a great appearance of lead mines in different parts of this estate, and it abounds with game.

At the last let the tenants paid no less than 846 l. Sterling of grassum, so at Martinmas 1783, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasture, seal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and, particularly, the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of stipend over and above his rent.

The purchasers of the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

Parcel	REAL RENT.			VALUED RENT.		
	Mensy.	Mcal.	Bear.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	
Parcel 1. Mauchlin Mains,	72	15	6	0	0	152 10 1
2. East, West, and South Mofsgavils, Lochhill or Broadnewlands,	120	12	8	12	6	335 16 4
3. Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dikefield,	42	5	10	8	7	114 5 0
	235	14	0	20	15	602 11 5

The lands of Mauchlinmains, in Parcel I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot	REAL RENT.			MEASURE.		
	L. s. d.	A. R. Y.		L. s. d.	A. R. Y.	
Lot 1. The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, Mr Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennent,	15	16	4	16	1	12
2. The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson,	19	15	10	21	1	0
3. The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton,	18	15	4	21	2	37
4. The lands possessed by John Richmond and Robert Weir,	18	8	0	17	1	10
	72	15	6	76	2	19

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot 4. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

Parcel	REAL RENT.			VALUED RENT.		
	Scots.	L. s. d.		Scots.	L. s. d.	
Parcel 1. Priestshiels, Stottincleugh, and Grafsills,	40	0	0	166	10	0
2. Blackside, Linburn, and Lamontburn,	39	0	6 1/2	161	16	10
3. Harwood,	11	0	0	45	10	0
4. Muirmill and Mill-lands,	9	13	7	71	3	5
	99	14	1 1/2	443	0	3

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to sell by private bargain), persons inclining to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.